

A Revision of the Genus *Etielloides* Shibuya (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae, Phycitini)

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Abstract The genus *Etielloides* Shibuya, 1928 is revised, with four known species of the world. Among them, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph) and *E. kogii* Yamanaka are new to the fauna of Korea. The monophyly of the genus is supported by one autapomophy. Adults, wing venation, and genitalia of both sexes are illustrated. Host plants are listed. Keys to all known species of the genus based on external and genitalic characters are provided.

Key words Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae, Phycitini, *Etielloides*, systematics

INTRODUCTION

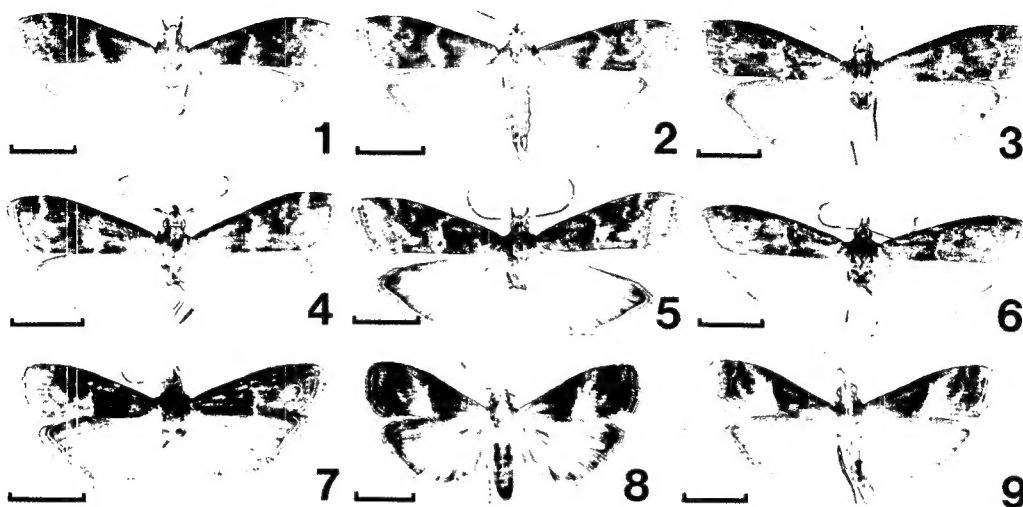
The pyralid genus *Etielloides* is so uniform in coloration and markings of the forewings, and they are often confused in the separation by the external characters. The genus was erected by Shibuya (1928) with the type species, *Etielloides curvella* Shinuya, and they are restricted in the East Asia, with only four species. All of these species are also recognized in Korea, reporting two of them as new to the fauna. In this paper the redescription of the genus and species are given, with illustrations of adults, wing venations, and the genitalia of both sexes, and an autapomophy of the genus is proposed.

Abbreviations for depositories of the materials examined in this study are as follows: UIB- Department of Biology, University of Incheon, Incheon; CIS- Center for Insect Systematics, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon; NIAST- National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Suweon; KFRI: Korea Forest Research Institute, Seoul, Korea; TL- Type locality. Abbreviations for the provincial names are as follows: SP- South Pyungan; GW- Gangweon; GG- Gyunggi; CB- Chungbug; GB- Gyungbug; GN- Gyungnam; JB- Jeonbug; JJ- Jeju.

Genus *Etielloides* Shibuya, 1928

Etielloides Shibuya, 1928, Insecta Matsum. 2: 121; Yamanaka, 1998: 221, figs 1-17. Type species: *Etielloides curvella* Shibuya.

Adults (Figs 1-10). Medium in size; wing expanse, 16-26 mm. Head normal phycitid- type, covered



Figs 1-9. *Etielloides* spp., adults: 1, *E. curvellus* Shibuya, ♂; 2, ditto, ♀; 3, ditto ♀; 4, ditto, ♂; 5, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph), ♀; 6, ditto, ♀; 7, *E. kogii* Yamanaka, ♀; 8, *E. bipartitellus* (Leech), ♀; 9, ditto, ♂. (Scales: 5.0 mm)

with smooth scales. Antennae filiform, about 0.7 times as long as costa of forewing, both sexes with sensilla trichodea; male broadly swelled at base of flagellum.

Forewing. Elongate subtriangular, narrow, with 11 veins; R_2 from angle of discal cell; R_{3+4} and R_5 stalked for about 2/3 their lengths; R_5 to apical costa; M_1 from below upper angle of discal cell, more or less straight; M_2 and M_3 separate, closely approximated near base; M_3 from angle of discal cell; CuA_1 from between M_3 and CuA_2 . Hindwing. Subtrapezoidal, with 8 veins; $Sc+R_1$ and Rs stalked basal 2/3 or closely approximated for about 1/2 their lengths; Rs and M_1 shortly stalked near base; M_2 and M_3 separate, closely approximated for about 1/2 their lengths; CuA_1 from angle of discal cell; CuA_2 from about 4/5 of discal cell; discal cell small, about 1/4 length of the wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 15, 19). Uncus subtriangular, with pointed apex, dorsally covered with short hairs; apical process of gnathos well sclerotized, with horn-like apex; transtilla absent; juxta weakly sclerotized. Valva narrow, with pointed apex; costa sclerotized, long tubular, with a hook-like projection at apex; harpe largely semitriangular, sclerotized, with several rather long hairs; sacculus short. Vinculum usually short; saccus usually bilobed. Aedeagus cylindrical, as long as valva; cornutus sclerotized, sword-like (fig. 15). Structure of 8th abdomen variable as shown in fig. 19.

Female genitalia (Figs 23, 25). Papilla analis slender. Apophysis anterioris rather broad, long, about 1.3 times as long as apophysis posterioris. Ostium bursae wide, weakly sclerotized, long cylindrical, as long as apophysis posterioris. Ductus bursae short, membranous. Ductus seminalis slender, membranous, originating from posterior part of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae oblong, sometimes conical at posterior part; signum irregularly sclerotized, plate or band-like, with minute teeth as shown in fig. 25.

Biology. Univoltine. The species of the genus appear mostly during the spring in Korea and Japan.

Hibernation unknown. The larvae feed on leaves of *Malus pumila* var. *dilicissima* Koidz (Rosaceae) and *Pyrus* spp. (Rosaceae) in Japan (Inoue, 1982).

Distribution. Far Eastern Asia: Korea, Japan, and Russia Far East.

Remarks. The autapomorphy of the genus is thorn-like costal apex projection of the male genitalia. This character is unique within the tribe Phycitini, but *E. bipartitellus* which the projection reduced, transferred to this genus by Yamanaka (1998). We are generally agreed with Yamanaka (1998), however, in one hand, we consider this should be needed a further study because of special characters of *E. bipartitellus*, e.g., well developed arms at anterior part of tegumen, reduced projection at apex of costa within the male genitalia.

Key to the species of *Etielloides* Shibuya based on the external character

1. Basal half of forewing reddish brown to dark reddish brown; vertex pale ochreous 2
 - Basal half of forewing grayish fuscous mixed with reddish brown; vertex dark grayish brown 3
2. Forewing with ocellus-like marking inward of submarginal line *curvellus* Shibuya
 - Forewing without such marking *bipartitellus* (Leech)
3. Distal area of forewing pale grayish fuscous *sejunctellus* (Christoph)
 - Distal area of forewing yellowish fuscous *kogii* Yamanaka

Key to the species of *Etielloides* Shibuya based on the genitalic character

1. Tegumen with large, sclerotized arms basal anteriorly; corpus bursae with rudimentary signum *bipartitellus* (Leech)
 - Tegumen without sclerotized arms at anterior part; corpus bursae with well developed signum 2
2. Cornutus thorn-like; signum band-like *kogii* Yamanaka
 - Cornutus sword-like; signum irregularly sclerotized, plate-like 3
3. Valva narrow; signum with minute teeth *curvellus* Shibuya
 - Valva broad; signum without minute teeth *sejunctellus* (Christoph)

Etielloides curvellus Shibuya 흰띠붉은알락명나방

(Figs 1-4, 10, 11, 15, 19, 23, 25)

Etielloides curvella Shibuya, 1928, Insecta Matsum. 2: 122. TL: Japan.

Etielloides curvellus: Inoue, 1982, 1: 403, 2: 253, pl. 48. figs 37, 38; Park, 1993: 163; Check list Ins, Korea, 1994: 338; Yamanaka, 1998: 221-227, figs 1, 6, 10, 14.

Etielloides hollandella (nec Ragonot): Mutuura, 1957: 101, pl. 18. fig. 548; Inoue, 1959: 240, pl. 167, fig. 30.

Etielloides sejunctellus (part.) (nec Christoph): Inoue, 1988: 90, fig. 4E.

Adults (Figs 1-4). Wing expanse, 22-26 mm. Head pale ochreous, mixed with fuscous reddish-

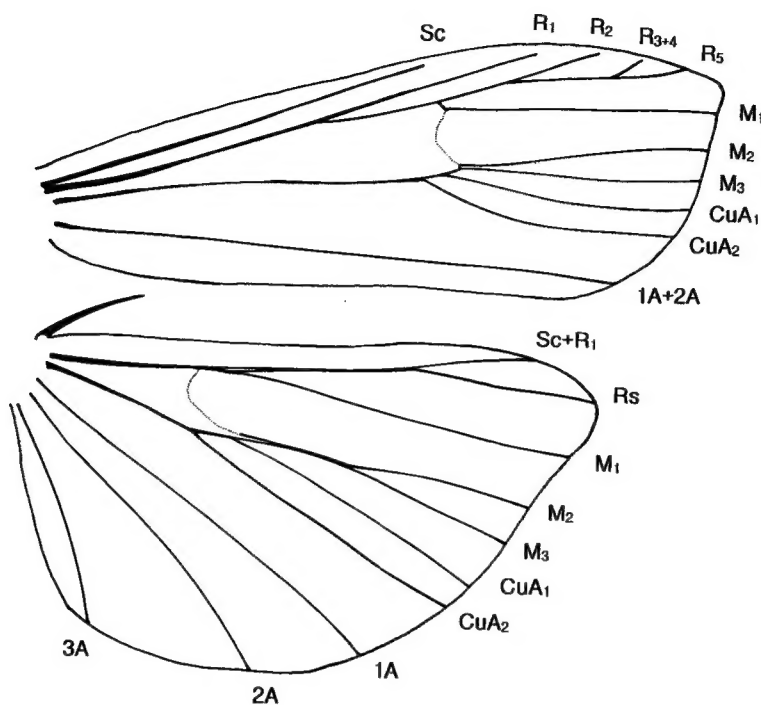


Fig. 10. Wing venation of *Etielloides curvellus* Shibuya.

brown. Antenna pale ochreous, each subsegment of flagellum pale ochreous, with pale fuscous scale tiered; male antenna broad, swelled at base of flagellum, with large dark grayish scales. Labial palpus stout, porrect, grayish brown; basal segment mixed with pale grayish white scales; apical segment short, dark grayish brown. Forewing long, narrow; ground color grayish fuscous; basal area and basal half of median area reddish brown or dark reddish brown; antemedian line grayish white, inwardly oblique round or rather oblique straight, outwardly bent near dorsum; present small, grayish ochreous marking on middle portion; cilia long, pale grayish, with whitish at tip. Hindwing dark smoky gray or pale smoky gray; basal half rather paler than distal half.

Male and female genitalia. As described for the genus.

Material examined. GW- 1 ♂, Mt. Odae, 22. V. 1989 (K.T. Park), CIS; 1 ♀, Yangyang, mid, V. 1987 (K.T. Park), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1866 (♀); 1 ♀, same locality, 30. V. 1998 (K.T. Park), CIS; 1 ♀, Chuncheon, 1. V. 1989 (K.T. Park & B.K. Byun), CIS; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 7. V. 1989 (K.T. Park & B.K. Byun), CIS, gen. sl. no. CIS-2376 (♀), 2731 (♂); 1 ♀, same locality, 28. V. 1990 (K.T. Park), CIS; 1 ♂, same locality, 23. IV. 1992 (K.T. Park & B.K. Byun), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1869 (♂); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt. Chiak, 8. V. 1999 (Bae *et al.*), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1941 (♀). GG- 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Mt. Soyo, 17. V. 1997 (Bae, Lee, Ahn & Lee), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1601 (♀), 1602 (♂), 1816 (♀); 1 ♀, Mt. Yumyeong, 3. V. 1998 (Paek, Ahn & Kim), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1817 (♀); 1 ♀, Gwangleung, 3. VI. 1988 (H.Y. Choi), CIS, gen. sl. no. CIS-2350 (♀); 2 ♀, Mt. Cheonggae, Gunpo, 15. V. 1997 (Y.M. Park & J.S. Lee), CIS; 1 ♀, Mt. Suri, Gunpo, 2. V. 1997 (S.B. Ahn), NIAST; 1 ♂, Osan, 22. IV. 1998

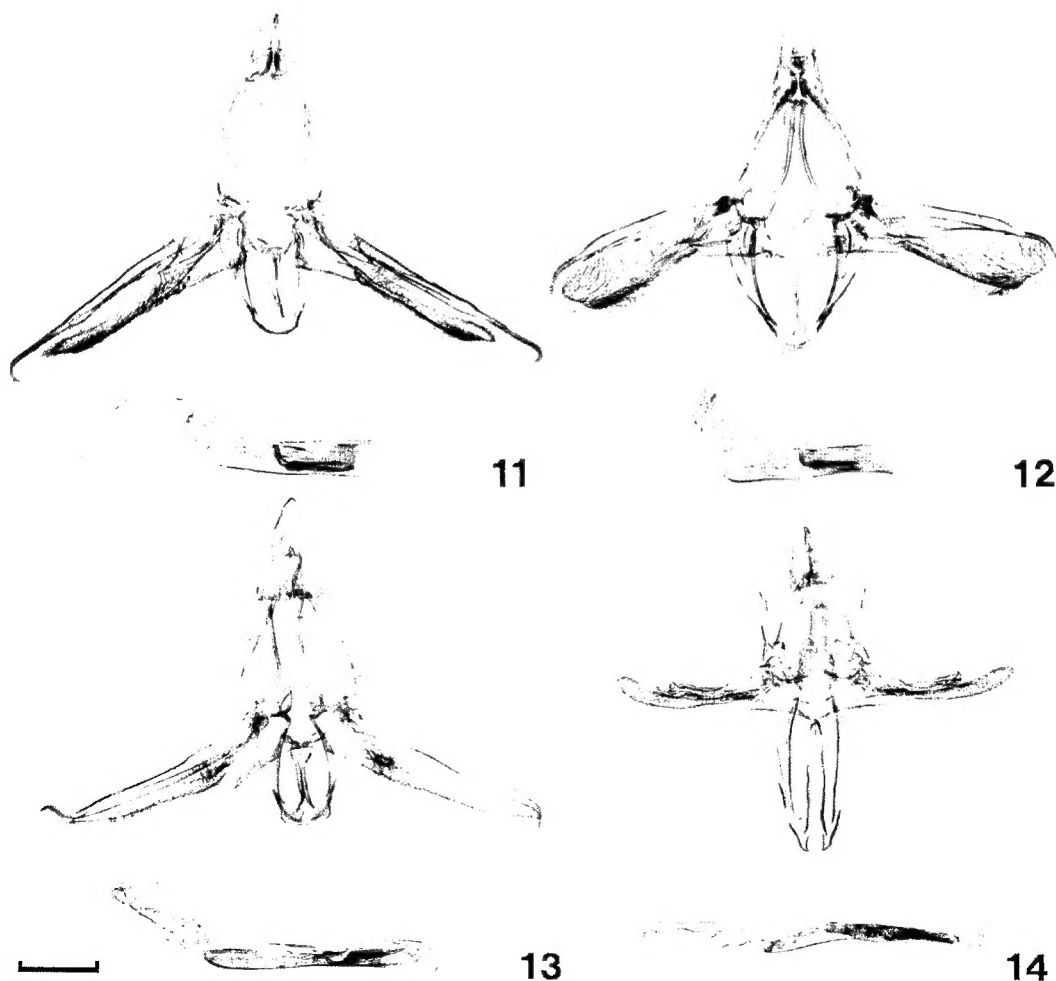
(B.K. Kim), CIS; 1 ♀, Hongleung, Seoul, 13. V. 1998 (B.K. Byun), FRI, gen. sl. no. UIB-1873 (♀). CB- 6 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt. Weolak, 7. V. 1999 (Bae *et al.*), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1937 (♀), 1938 (♂), 1940 (♂). GB- 1 ♀, Kyeongju, 20. V. 1998 (S.K. Lee), CIS. JJ- 1 ♂, Seongpanak, 29. IV. 1994 (B.K. Byun & H.P. Jang), FRI, gen. sl. no. UIB-1827 (♂); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Youngsil, 30. IV. 1994 (K.T. Park), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1895 (♂).

Previous record. Park (1993): SP- Mt. Daesung (N. Korea).

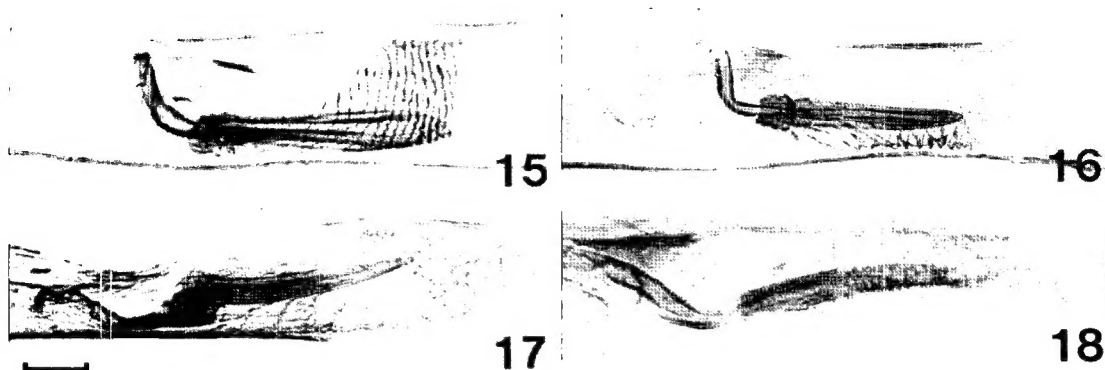
Distribution. Korea (SP, GW, GG, CB, GB, JJ) and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu).

Host plants. *Malus pumila* var. *dilcissima* Koidz (Rosaceae) and *Pyrus* spp. (Rosaceae) in Japan (Inoue, 1982).

Remarks. Inoue (1988) treated this species as a junior synonym of *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph).



Figs 11-14. *Etielloides* spp., male genitalia, caudal view: 11, *E. curvellus* Shibuya; 12, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph); 13, *E. kogii* Yamanaka; 14, *E. bipartitellus* (Leech). (Scale: 0.5 mm)



Figs 15-18. *Etielloides* spp., cornuti: 15, *E. curvellus* Shibuya; 16, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph); 17, *E. kogii* Yamanaka; 18, *E. bipartitellus* (Leech). (Scale: 0.1 mm)

Recently, Yamanaka (1998) reestablished as a valid name and removed from synonymy of this species. This species is quite similar to *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph) in the external and female genitalic character, especially in the shape of antemedian line and the variable color pattern of forewing. It can be distinguished from *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph) by the pale ochreous vertex, and the shape of female genitalia as follow: ostium bursae as long as apophysis posterioris, signum with minute teeth. The male genitalia of this species is quite similar to those of *E. kogii* Yamanaka, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the narrower uncus, more strongly bent projection at apex of the costa, and sword-like cornutus. Moths were collected from the late of April to the early of June in Korea.

***Etielloides sejunctellus* (Christoph) 흰띠회색알락명나방 (新稱)**

(Figs 5, 6, 12, 16, 20, 24, 26)

Etielloides sejunctella Christoph, 1881, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou 56(1): 50. TL: Russia Far East.

Etielloides sejunctella: Ragonot, 1893, in Romanoff, Mém. Lépid. 7: 469, pl. 16, fig. 24; Rebel, 1901, in Stauginger & Rebel, 2: 31; Yamanaka, 1998: 221–227, figs 2, 3, 7, 11, 15.

Etielloides sejunctellus (part.): Inoue, 1988: 90, fig. 4E.

Adults (Figs 5, 6). Wing expanse, 21–25 mm. Head dark grayish brown, mixed with pale ochreous. Antenna pale ochreous, each subsegment of flagellum pale ochreous, with pale fuscous scale tiered; male antenna broad, swelled at base of flagellum, with dark grayish large scale. Labial palpus stout, porrect, grayish brown; basal segment mixed with pale grayish white scale; apical segment short, grayish brown. Forewing long, narrow; ground color grayish fuscous; basal area and basal half of median area dark brownish gray; antemedian line grayish white, rather oblique straight, outwardly bented near dorsum; small, grayish ochreous marking present on middle portion; cilia long, pale grayish, with whitish at tip. Hindwing smoky gray, basal half rather paler than distal half.

Male genitalia (Figs 12, 16, 20). Similar to preceding species, *curvellus* Shibuya, but can be separated

by the following features: broader valva; weakly bented, short projection at apex of costa; crescent juxta; small cornutus as shown in fig. 16. Structure of 8th abdomen shown in fig. 20.

Female genitalia (Figs 24, 26). Also similar to preceding species, *curvellus* Shibuya, but can be separated by the following features: apophysis anterioris rather short, about 1.2 times as long as apophysis posterioris; ostium bursae short, about 0.8 times as long as apophysis posterioris. Corpus bursae oblong; signum small, irregularly sclerotized plate near junction of ductus bursae, without minute teeth as shown in fig. 26.

Material examined. GW- 1 ♂, Mt. Odae, 22. V. 1989 (K.T. Park), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1898 (♂); 1 ♂, Chuncheon, 7. V. 1989 (K.T. Park & B.K. Byun), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1897 (♂); 1 ♀, Mt. Hambae, 14. VII. 1999 (Lee, Kim & Kim), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1935 (♀); 1 ♀, Mt. Taebaek, 12. VI. 1999 (Bae, Lee & Kim), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1935 (♀). GG- 1 ♀, Mt. Gwangdeok, 3. VI. 1995 (M.K. Paek), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1812 (♀). CB- 2 ♀, Mt. Weolak, 7. V. 1999 (Bae *et al.*), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1933 (♀), 1934 (♀). GB- 1 ♂, Temp. Hwibang, Mt. Sobaek, 11. V. 1997 (S.M. Lee & S.Y. Shim), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1867 (♂); 1 ♀, same locality, 10. V. 1997 (K.T. Park), CIS, gen. sl. no. UIB-1899 (♀).

Distribution. Korea (GW, GG, CB, GB), Japan (Hokkaido), and Russia Far East.

Remarks. This species is new to the fauna of Korea. Moths were collected from the early of May to the mid of July in Korea.

***Etielloides kogii* Yamanaka 흰띠갈색알락명나방 (新稱)**

(Figs 7, 13, 17, 21, 27, 28)

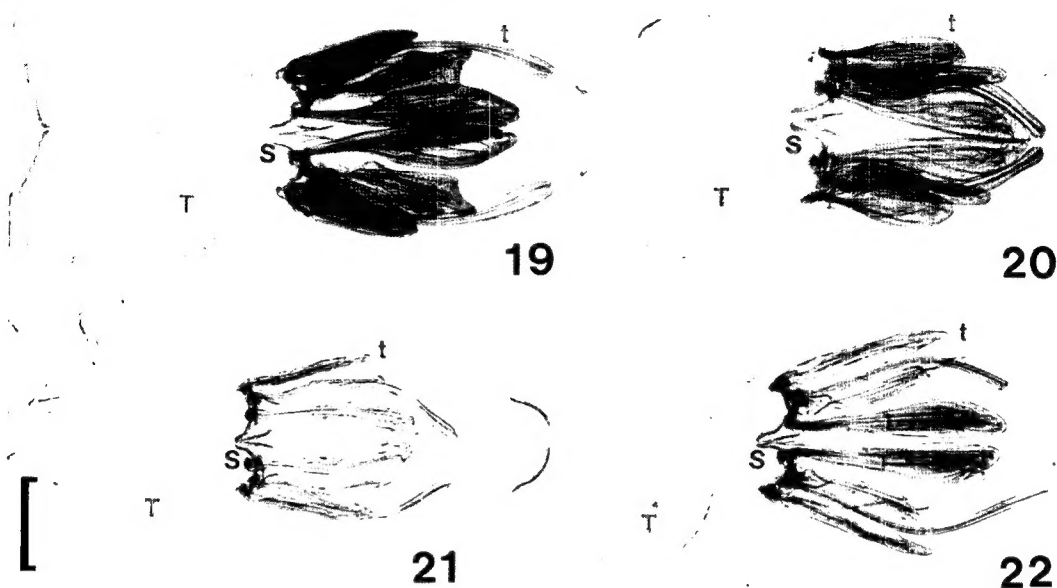
Etielloides kogii Yamanaka, 1998, *Tinea* 15(3): 221-227, figs 4, 8, 12, 16. TL: Japan.

Adults (Fig. 7). Wing expanse, 20-22 mm. For a description of this species, see to the original description by Yamanaka (1998).

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 17, 21). Uncus wider subtriangular then those of *E. curvellus* and *E. sejunctellus*, dorsally covered with very short hairs; apical process of gnathos arrowhead-like, with horn-like apex; juxta ovate, weakly sclerotized plate. Valva narrow, with pointed apex, and with hairs tuft at basal third; costa sclerotized, long tubular, wider then that of *E. curvellus*, with spine-like projection at apex; harpe small, semitriangular, with several rather long hairs; sacculus short. Vinculum short, about 0.5 times as long as valva. Aedeagus cylindrical, concave at middle, as long as valva; cornutus sclerotized, thorn-like as shown in fig. 17. Structure of 8th abdomen shown in fig. 21.

Female genitalia (Figs 27, 28). Apophysis anterioris slightly longer then apophysis posterioris. Ostium bursae wide, short, weakly sclerotized. Ductus bursae much short, membranous. Ductus seminalis slender, membranous, originating from posterior part of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae oblong; signum band-like as shown in fig. 27.

Material examined. SP- 1 ♀, Mt. Daesung, Pyeongyang, 17. V. 1985 (A. Voints & L. Zombori), CIS, gen. sl. no. CIS-1909 (♀). GW- 1 ♀, Chuncheon, 16. V. 1989 (K.T. Park & B.K. Byun), CIS, gen. sl. no. CIS-2367 (♀); 1 ♂, Bongmyung-ri, Chuncheon, 23. V. 1997 (K.T. Park & J.S. Lee), CIS; 1 ♀,



Figs 19-22. *Etielloides* spp., 8th abdominal tergites (T), sternites (s) and tufts (t): 19, *E. curvellus* Shibuya; 20, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph); 21, *E. kogii* Yamanaka; 22, *E. bipartitellus* (Leech). (Scale: 0.5 mm)

Chuncheon, 24. V. 1997 (Y.M. Park), CIS. GG- 1 ♀, Mt. Soyo, 17. V. 1997 (Bae, Lee, Ahn & Lee), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1603 (♀).

Distribution. Korea (SP, GW, GG) and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Remarks. The male genitalia of this species is very similar to that of *E. curvellus* Shibuya, but it can be easily separated from the latter by the more wider uncus, weakly bent projection at apex of the costa, and thorn-like cornutus. The female genitalia can be easily separated from other species by the more shorter ostium bursae and the band-like signum. This species is new to the fauna of Korea. Moths were collected from the mid to the late of May in Korea.

***Etiellides bipartitellus* (Leech) 흰수염알락명나방**

(Figs 8, 9, 14, 18, 22, 29)

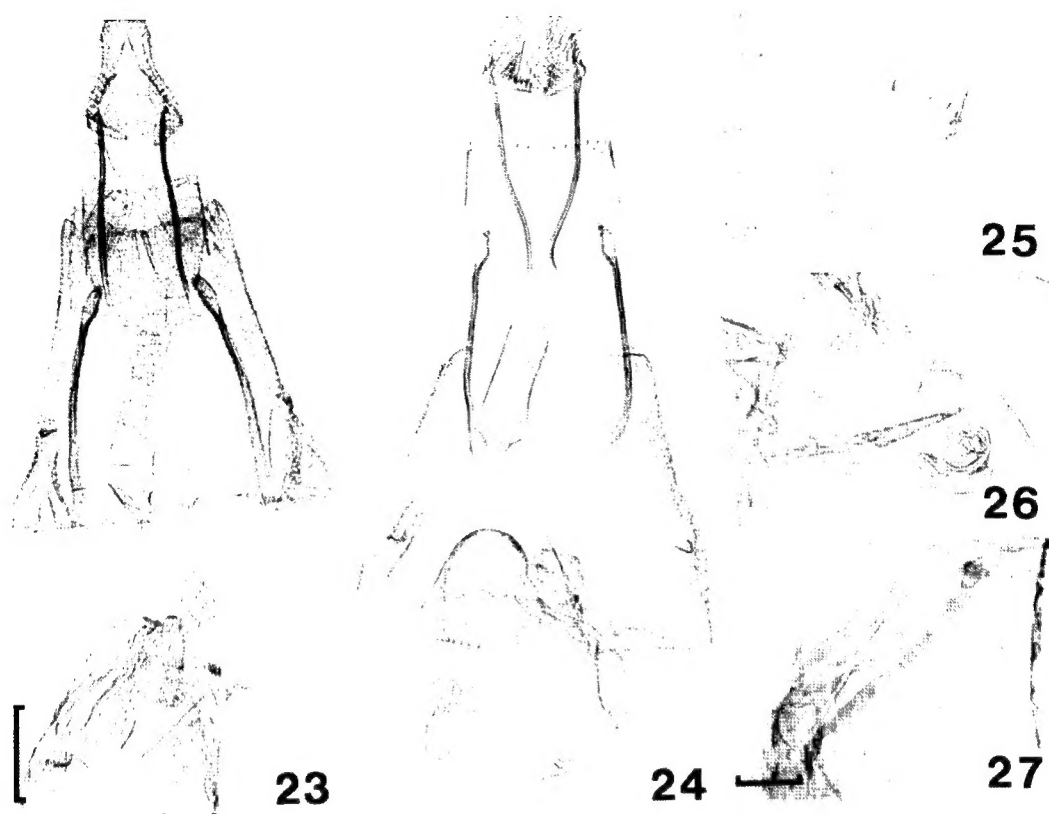
Elamopalpus [sic] *bipartitellus* Leech, 1889, Entomologist 22: 108, pl. 5, fig. 4. TL: Japan.

Elasmopalpus bipartitellus: Ragonot, 1893, in Romanoff, 7: 421; Leech, 1901: 411; Inoue, 1959: 239, pl. 167, fig. 16; Inoue, 1982, 1: 394, 2: 251, pl. 47. figs 48, 49; Park, 1983a: 155; Park, 1983: 438, pl. 30, fig. 491; Park, 1993: 163.

Nephopteryx [sic] *bipartitellus*: Mutuura, 1957: 98, pl. 17, fig. 530.

Etielloides bipartitellus: Yamanaka, 1998: 225, figs 5, 9, 13, 17.

Adults (Figs 8, 9). Wing expanse, 16–22 mm. Head pale ochereous, mixed with grayish brown.

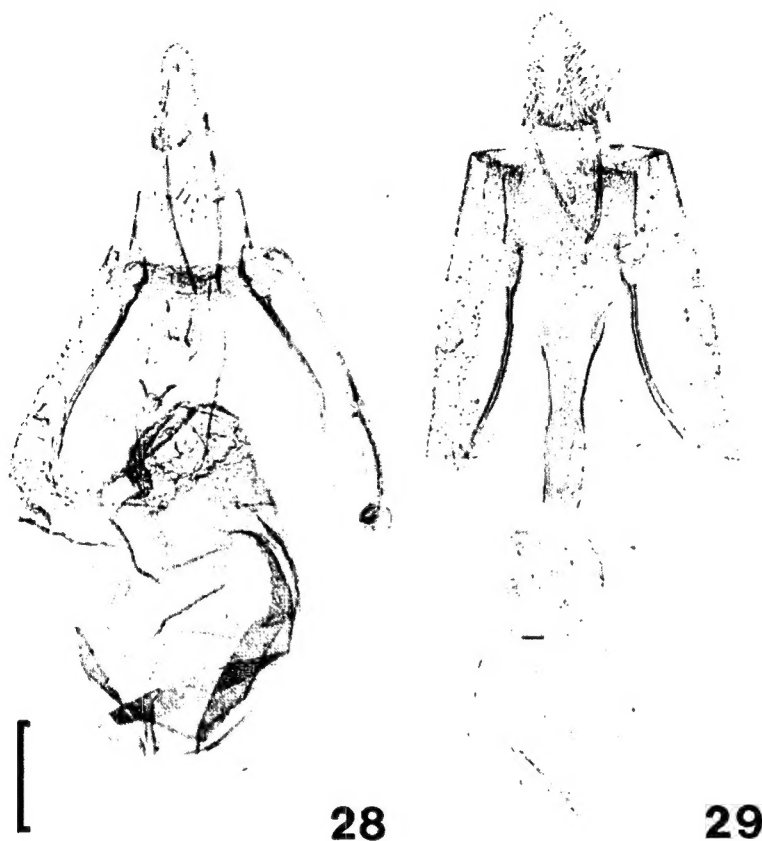


Figs 23-27. *Etielloides* spp.: 23, *E. curvellus* Shibuya, female genitalia, ventral view; 24, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph), female genitalia, ventral view. (Scale: 0.5 mm). *Etielloides* spp., signa, ventral view: 25, *E. curvellus* Shibuya; 26, *E. sejunctellus* (Christoph); 27, *E. kogii* Yamanaka. (Scale: 0.1 mm)

Antenna pale ochereous; male antenna broad, swelled at base of flagellum, with silvery whitish large scale. Labial palpus stout, strongly upturned, yellowish white. Basal area of forewing reddish brown; median area and distal area pale brown, mixed with pale fuscous; antemedian line whitish except for costal area, inwardly oblique straight, outwardly bented near dorsum; outward of antemedian line irregularly suffused with pale yellowish white; submarginal line obscure; cilia long, with grayish white at tip. Hindwing dark smoky gray.

Male genitalia (Figs 14, 18, 22). Uncus subtriangular, with pointed apex, dorsally covered with short hairs; apical process of gnathos lemon-like, with horn-like apex; juxta V-shaped. Valva very narrow, with rounded apex; costa well developed, broad, with short, thorn-like projection at apex; harpe absent; sacculus developed. Tegumen with well developed, sclerotized arms at anterior part. Vinculum long, almost same length of valva one; saccus smoothly rounded. Aedeagus slender, cylinder-shaped, long, about 1.4 times as long as valva; cornutus sclerotized, thorn-like, weakly curved as shown in fig. 18. Structure of 8th abdomen shown in fig. 22.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29). Apophysis posterioris short, about 0.7 times as long as apophysis anterioris.



Figs 28-29. *Etielloides* spp., female genitalia, ventral view: 27, *E. kogii* Yamanaka; 28, *E. bipartitellus* (Leech). (Scale: 0.5 mm)

Ostium bursae very wide, well sclerotized, almost same length of apophysis anterioris one. Ductus bursae very short, membranous, broad anteriorly. Ductus seminalis slender, membranous, originating from posterior part of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae rather small, crock-like; signum rudimentary.

Material examined. GW- 5 ♂, 3 ♀, Mt. Ingyeong, 8. VI. 1997 (Bae, Paek, Lee, Oh & Ahn), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1613 (♂), 1871 (♂); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Chuncheon, 16. V. 1989 (K.T. Park & B.K. Byun), CIS. GG- 1 ♀, Mt. Soyo, 3. VI. 1997 (N.H. Ahn), UIB, gen. sl. no. UIB-1612 (♀); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Dodram, 19. V. 1997 (K.T. Park), CIS, gen. sl. no. CIS-2399 (♂); 1 ♀, Gwangleung, 3. VI. 1988 (H.Y. Choi), CIS, gen. sl. no. CIS-2311 (♀); 1 ♀, same locality, 13. V. 1994 (B.K. Byun & H.P. Jang), FRI, gen. sl. no. UIB-1874 (♀); 1 ♀, Shinjeong-dong, Seoul, 3. VI. 1997 (M.K. Paek), UIB. GN- 1 ♀, Namhae, 1. VI. 1994 (B.K. Byun), CIS. JB- 1 ♂, Mt. Naejang, 2. V. 1998 (Park, Lee & Ahn), UIB.

Previous record. Park (1983a): GG- Suweon (S. Korea); Park (1983b): Suweon (S. Korea); Park (1993): SP- Pyungyang (N. Korea).

Distribution. Korea (SP, GW, GG, GN, JB) and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu).

Remarks. This species is easily separated from other species by the much shorter projection at apex of the costa, the well developed arms at anterior part of the tegumen, and the more sclerotized ostium bursae. Moths were collected from the early of May to the early of June in Korea.

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Etielloides Shibuya屬 (나비目, 명나방科, 알락명나방亞科, 알락명나방族)의 분류학적 정리

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*Etielloides*屬은 동아시아를 중심으로 4種이 기록되어 있는 작은 屬으로서 전 종을 재료로 하여 분류학적으로 재정리하였다. 그 중 *E. sejunctella* (Christoph) (흰띠회색알락명나방)와 *E. kogii* Yamanaka (흰띠갈색알락명나방)를 韓國 未記錄種으로 보고한다. 종래 보고되었던 2종을 포함, 4種의 成蟲, 生殖器의 그림 및 寄主植物의 기록과 함께 필요한 부분을 재기재 하였다. 또한 성충과 암·수 생식기에 의한 檢索表를 작성하였다.

검색어 : 나비목, 명나방과, 알락명나방아과, 알락명나방족, *Etielloides*屬

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